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TWENTY-SECOND YEAR

10 PAGES

PHOENIX, ARIZONA, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1911.

10 PAGES

VOL. XXII. NO. 103.

PRESIDENT'S CERTIFICATE

Governor Officially Notified of Status of Statehood

ELECTION PROCLAMATION

It Will be Issued in Few Days; Naming Date of First State Election and Preceding Direct Primary.

"I will determine in the next few days when I will issue the proclamation and call the election. I want to be fully advised as to how much time should be allotted, having in view the primaries under ordinance No. 2, which must be held on the fifth Tuesday after the proclamation is issued, and the length of the campaign that the people desire thereafter."

When Governor Richard E. Sloan opened his mail yesterday he found in a big letter from the White House, the official verification of Arizona's well understood joy and gladness, the certification of President Taft, of the passage of the statehood resolution, under the authority of which the governor is to issue a proclamation calling an election for the selection of state officers, and the passing of judgment on the elimination of the recall of judges from the Arizona constitution. Thereupon instantly became pertinent the question as to the date of the election and the issuance of the proclamation by which it is to be called.

These questions being put to the governor he indicated that it was a matter he should approach without unseemly haste as it deeply concerns the whole people and there are several things in connection with the election to consider. First it is to be held under the provisions of ordinance No. 2 passed by the constitutional convention which provides direct primaries which must be held on the fifth Tuesday after the issuance of the proclamation. That would throw the primary on the 2nd of October if the proclamation were to issue at once. Thereafter will come the canvassing of the primary returns by the board provided for by the election ordinance, which will take a little time to determine who the candidates are. Then will come the campaign and while the people do not want to delay matters longer than necessary, they want time enough to make a proper canvass. The governor seemingly is desirous of knowing the wishes of all parties all over the territory as to the length of the campaign and indicates that he will act just as promptly as he can when this information is at hand and the proclamation can be drawn in accordance with the provisions of its authorization. He condensed his statement of the matter into the following:

"I will determine in the next few days when I will issue the proclamation and call the election. I want to be fully advised as to how much time should be allotted, having in view the primaries under ordinance No. 2, which must be held on the fifth Tuesday after the proclamation is issued, and the length of the campaign that the people desire thereafter."

The letter from the White House contained the certification of President Taft and the acting secretary of state, Huntington Wilson, together with the certificate to the president by P. C. Knox, secretary of state, of the authenticity of a printed copy of the statehood resolution passed by congress, which was attached thereto. Secretary Knox's certificate is adorned with a tasteful gold seal and a red ribbon, the president's certificate being ornamented only with the great seal of the United States. The language of the two certificates follows: "To the Governor of the Territory of Arizona:

"Pursuant to the provisions of a joint resolution of the senate and the house of representatives of the United States, approved August 21, nineteen hundred and eleven, a copy of which is hereto annexed, the adoption of the said resolution is hereby certified to you, to the end that you shall issue your proclamation for an election by the qualified voters of Arizona to be held not earlier than sixty nor later than ninety days thereafter, at which election the qualified voters of Arizona shall vote upon the proposition and for the officers specified in said joint resolution, in accordance with the terms and conditions thereof, and that the results of

said election be certified to the president by the governor of the said territory.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington the 22nd day of August in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and thirty-sixth.

(SEAL) "WM. H. TAFT, HUNTINGTON WILSON, Acting Secretary of State."

"United States of America, Department of State, To All to Whom These Presents Shall Come, Greeting: I certify that hereto annexed is a true copy of an act of congress approved August 21, 1911, the original of which is on file in this department, entitled: 'Joint resolution to admit the territories of New Mexico and Arizona as states into the Union upon an equal footing with the original states.'"

"In testimony whereof, I, P. C. Knox, secretary of state, have hereunto caused the seal of the department of state to be affixed and my name subscribed by the chief clerk of said department at the city of Washington, this twenty-second day of August, 1911.

"P. C. KNOX, Secretary of State."

DETAINED AT THE CAPITAL.

Mr. Cameron Will Not Return Home For Two Weeks.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 28. (Special.)—On account of a large number of matters before the interior department, affecting his constituents, Delegate Cameron has been detained in Washington since the special session. He will not be able to return to Arizona within two weeks.

Vernon Coleman has been appointed postmaster at Cibola in place of A. M. Chambers, resigned.

GODFREY MADE THE TRIP.

Bakersfield, Cal., Aug. 28.—Captain J. Godfrey, an old time mariner, who attempting to go from Bakersfield to San Francisco in a homemade sailboat and who it was thought was lost in the swamps, arrived at Stockton today safe.

SINCLAIR'S SUIT FOR A DIVORCE

WIFE'S IDEA ABOUT SUCH THINGS

She, Husband and Co-respondent in Friendly Gathering

New York, August 27.—Upton Sinclair, author and socialist writer brought a suit for divorce today on statutory grounds. Harry Kemp, the poet, is named as co-respondent.

While the papers were being prepared by Sinclair's attorney for service upon his wife and the poet co-respondent, she, her husband and Kemp sat in the assembly room of a large Broadway hotel quietly discussing with reporters the problems of marital relations and Utopia in general. The author and his wife frequently addressed each other in endearing terms and in the most matter-of-fact way Sinclair told his wife that his attorney would call later in the day and he did with formal papers.

Mrs. Sinclair was asked if she would fight the divorce. "No," she said. "I have not yet consulted a lawyer, but my present intentions are not to defend the suit."

When informed of the statutory grounds which the law requires for granting divorce, she said: "It does not seem to me that a divorce should be a disgrace, even if the divorce is obtained upon such grounds as you say must be shown in this state. I believe the individual is justified in pursuing his or her ideal. I have the misfortune to have a conservative husband. He is conservative by instinct and nature, and radical merely by choice. A monogamist ought to be able to act the part of a husband; in other words, he ought to have some time to devote to his wife. He should not be so absorbed in his work that the true proportions of human relationship fade into insignificance beside his work."

Mrs. Sinclair said she expected to go away for a rest, but she added that Kemp would not accompany her. She said however that both of them might later go on the stage. Sinclair said he was going to his home at Arden Del.

NO MORE "HAM AND"

Long Beach Lunch Man Heir to a Half Million.

Long Beach, Cal., Aug. 28.—Thomas Sheldon, a Pike lunchman who left home six years ago received news today that his aunt died in Detroit two days ago leaving him heir to a half million dollars. He never communicated with his relatives and attorneys were searching for him until a chance acquaintance, a Chicago lawyer, in his restaurant revealed his identity. "I have been waiting knowing I was worth a half million. A shame, isn't it?" said Sheldon.

FEDERATION TURNED DOWN

Harriman Lines Will Refuse Its Demands

KRUTTSCHNITT TELLS WHY

Recognition, He Says, Would Destroy the Ability of the System to Serve the Public and Comply With the Laws.

San Francisco, Aug. 28.—That the granting of the demands of the federated shop employees of the Harriman lines would mean chaos, that it would abridge or deprive the corporations of their ability to fulfill the duties imposed upon them by the law and that officers so deliberately betraying their trusts as to agree to such arrangements, would be universally and justly condemned by public opinion, was a statement made tonight by Julius Kruttschnitt, vice-president of the Harriman system.

Kruttschnitt took up in detail the reasons for refusing the demands of the shophmen, saying: "These are reasons why we decline to surrender to an irresponsible committee of federated employees, representing a very small portion of the public, a trust confined to us by the entire public, and why we will not concede to such a committee the right to dictate whether we shall or shall not fulfill for twenty millions of people in seventeen states, the duties that are clearly defined by law.

"The employees demands are substantially as follows:

"First, a recognition of the federation of shop employees. Heretofore, issues arising with the machinists, the boiler-makers, the blacksmiths, or the sheet metal workers, were taken up by his associates of that craft; when not successfully adjusted strikes of that craft have followed, but they were not serious enough to prevent the roads from performing the public service for which they were created. Under the system proposed, the issue on a small road system in Louisiana might stop all shop work throughout the entire system by requiring members to strike in California, Oregon, Washington, or Nebraska.

"Second, all present or future employees shall join the federated association within thirty days. This means the discharge of all the employees who do not join, or an absolutely closed shop.

"Third, that the company shall agree that a final settlement of differences shall rest with a federated committee, representing all five crafts. This would place the employees of all crafts behind a demand made by any one craft, and encourage unreasonable demands, not likely to be made by an individual craft.

"Fourth, a restriction of the number of apprentices. This would deny to American boys an opportunity to learn trades.

"Fifth, a flat increase of seven cents an hour to all mechanics, apprentices and helpers; an average for the entire shop forces of 23 per cent; and a reduction of hours and other demands giving 13 per cent additional. The Southern Pacific is now paying higher wages than any other road in the United States and has increased the pay of all its shop crafts 12 1/2 per cent in the past five years.

"Sixth, abolishing the piece, or premium, or bonus system, the shop foreman to be filled by promotion from among the federated employees. This is in direct conflict with public will, recently emphatically expressed, that the increased expense of carriers should be met by increased efficiency of operation, and not by an increase of freight rates.

"Seventh, that no form of physical examination or personal record shall be required. This denies to companies the right of every citizen to require of persons entering his service evidences of competency, good character, and health and deprives the companies of all protection under the fellow servant laws of many states.

"Eighth, if the force is reduced, the employees are to indicate who shall be laid off. This would embarrass the company in its efforts to increase efficiency by riding the service of inefficient employees.

"Ninth, that no employees, belonging to the federation, shall be discharged without the consent of the federation. This would require the company involved to meet a committee representing all its craftsmen, which committee would owe allegiance to a general committee composed of all craftsmen of all the lines of the Harriman system."

E. E. Requin, president of the federated shop employees of the Harriman lines, when shown Kruttschnitt's statement tonight, said he was confident in spite of the statement that

the demands of the men will be granted.

"Kruttschnitt may change his attitude," he said, "when he discovers that 92 per cent of the shophmen are standing by the federation."

Denver, Aug. 28.—While J. A. Franklin, president of the boiler-makers and M. T. Ryan, president of the car men are speeding to San Francisco in the hope of averting a strike on the Harriman system, strike breakers are being rushed to San Francisco in anticipation of a general walk-out, according to the Denver Republican.

During the last three days parties, of twelve men each, passed through Denver. Most of them came from points in Pennsylvania and others eastern cities, though several were secured in the middle west. Their passage has been kept quiet as there is still a prospect that the trouble will be settled. All the men are machinists.

BURDEN OF GRIEF.

Greater Than Could be Borne by Widower.

Thomaston, Me., Aug. 28.—Grief over the death of his wife led Edward Bennett, an Englishman, and graduate of Oxford, who has been a resident here for three years to kill his three children and then himself tonight. He used chloroform and cyanide of potassium.

To make sure of his death, after taking the cyanide he jumped into the ocean. His body was cast up at high tide later in the night. The children were Edward, aged 6; Barbara, 4, and Nancy, 2. His wife died three weeks ago, since when the children were cared for by a housekeeper.

BOYLES OF GLOBE BEAT THE BUNCO ARTISTS

They Let Him in For Four Hundred Dollars.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 28.—E. D. Boyles, a cowboy and rancher of Globe, Arizona, felt \$7,500 slipping through his hands yesterday but today he is probably the happiest man in town for he escaped what he believes is the clutches of several bunco men. At Boyles' instance, J. A. Thompson who hails from "somewhere near North Worth," was arrested and jailed, pending an investigation.

According to Boyles he met Thompson and several other men Sunday morning. He was informed that they were on the "inside" of the race business, and that he could place bets in their "office" at Arcadia. He went there and found telegraphers busy with clicking keys and other evidences of prosperity. So he placed a "feeler" of one dollar on a horse. He was soon handed \$5. Then little by little his enthusiasm got the better of his judgment until he handed over a check for \$7,500.

As he got no returns Boyles soon got suspicious and immediately stopped payment of the check. As this maneuver tied up the alleged attempt at bunco Thompson was released by the police as Boyles expressed a desire not to prosecute. As the case now stands Boyles is \$400 ahead of the game.

HURRICANE HARRIED TOWNS OF THE SOUTH

Charleston and Savannah Cut Off From the World.

Charleston, S. C., (Via Summerville, S. C.) Aug. 28.—As a result of a freak storm which struck this city and Savannah last night, and which reached hurricane proportions, Charleston has been practically isolated from the world for twenty-four hours. Seven persons are known to have been killed near here, and it is estimated that the property loss will reach a million.

The wind began bluffy, and gradually increased, until at 1 p. m. it was 94 miles an hour, when the wind gauge was put out of commission. The rain was not more than two inches.

Most of those killed were in or around the railroad yards and were struck by flying timbers. Several negroes are also reported killed or badly hurt. During the height of the storm there was a rise in the tide of nearly eight feet, which approached the record of 1892.

HOUSEWIFE'S DIVIDENDS.

Many a housewife has declared a dividend by realizing on the apparently worthless assets of the household—the worn out, obsolete things that have been stored in the garret or laid away in the closets.

There's a way to turn into cash or exchange for needed articles of home equipment the things that have been laid away. The Want Ads will do it.

Refrigerators, chairs, baby carriages, all articles of furniture, carpets, rugs and the like—all have a value if just the person who wants them can be located; and the best way to find a purchaser is through the wants.

CONDEMNED BY COUSIN

Young Beattie Brought Near the Electric Chair

THE ACCUSED'S ADMISION

Twenty-four Hours After the Murder of his Wife, He Told His Cousin He Wished to God He Hadn't Done it.

Chesterfield Courthouse, Va., Aug. 28.—Paul D. Beattie, cousin of Henry Clay Beattie Jr., who is accused of the murder of his young wife, testified today that the accused told him twenty-four hours after the murder how sorry he was he had done it, a circumstance relating to the crime that the witness had hitherto suppressed.

Coming as dramatically as unexpectedly as the pathetic tale told an hour before by Mrs. R. V. Owen, the mother of the dead woman, as to the domestic infelicity of her daughter as a result of her husband's disease, the brief but thrilling testimony of Paul Beattie created a profound sensation.

At the coroner's inquest Paul Beattie was a nervous wreck; today he is strong and seemingly courageous, and he said he was determined to tell all he knew of the terrible affair.

"I hate to testify against my own kin, my own flesh and blood, but the duty I owe to my wife, my child, myself and the state forces me to do so."

"Henry himself said he wanted me to stick to him but I told him I looked mighty bad. Then Henry said, 'I wish to God I hadn't done it. I would not have done it for a million dollars, but she never loved me and married me only for my money.'"

It was late when this stage of the trial was reached and an adjournment was taken until tomorrow when Paul will resume the stand.

Through the testimony of the mother of the dead woman, the prosecution endeavored to define the motive for the crime, a fear that news of the defendant's ailment might reach Henry Clay Beattie Sr., and cause a rupture between son and father, upon whom the former was dependent. To reinforce the story, the prosecution put on the stand Mrs. J. E. Binford, the mother of Beulah Binford, "the girl in the case," and Henrietta Pittman, Beulah's chum. Their story brought to the surface four years of acquaintanceship and intimacy of Beattie and the Binford girl of alleged numerous indiscretions, of the birth and death of a child of Beulah Binford when she was 15, and of the naming of the child Henry Clay Binford, and how, just prior to the murder, the relationship was renewed.

Vellied and gownned heavily in black Mrs. R. V. Owen of Dover, Del., the mother of the dead woman took the stand. Answering the first question, she said her daughter had been unhappy with Beattie and had frequent crying spells.

"Did she show you anything as the cause for looking sad or having crying spells?"

The defense objected. The prosecution offered to change and take up another line.

"Did Beattie ever go out with his wife alone?"

"Not until last night."

The court here decided to retire to the jury room and discuss certain points concerning the prospective testimony of Mrs. Owen. At the suggestion of Mr. Wendenburg the witness was allowed to be present.

Mrs. Owen arrived last night from Dover. Her husband accompanied her to the court room. Her presence was kept a secret until the witness took the stand.

The prisoner was surprised when he recognized the woman. He first tried not to look in her direction but she spoke so feebly that finally his head turned in her direction the same as others. Mrs. Owen is said to have been her daughter's confidant, and to have known of Beattie's relations with Beulah Binford.

Resuming the stand she told how she arrived at the Beattie home on May 22 and of the birth of Beattie's child on May 21, and she hinted at the tribulations of her daughter caused by Beattie's attentions to Miss Binford.

Mrs. Binford, the girl's mother was called after a couple of other witnesses had given unimportant testimony.

Judge Watson advised all the women to leave the court room and he insisted that they comply when a few remained.

"When did the relations between your daughter and Beattie begin?" asked Prosecutor Wendenburg.

"Four years ago."

"How old is Beulah?"

"Seventeen."

"How long did they continue?"

"For some time when they were broken off and then resumed."

"Did the prisoner have anything to do with sending Beulah to school?"

"I don't know; Father Edwards, the priest, arranged it. But I think Mr. Beattie did."

"Just what?"

"He paid her tuition for a month."

She testified that they resumed their relations after the girl came back. She said her daughter gave birth to a child a year after. She said the child was named Henry Clay Binford. She denied ever receiving a letter from Beattie concerning the child's adoption.

On cross-examination the witness testified that her daughter was treated for illness years ago, but said Beattie had nothing to do with it. She said the girl had other men friends at the time. She admitted that neither she nor her daughter knew positively that Beattie was the father of the girl's child.

One or two other minor witnesses were called and then Paul Beattie, a cousin of the accused took the stand and told of purchasing a single barreled shotgun for Henry Clay Beattie Jr. He said he purchased it at a pawnshop the night before the murder and next saw it the day after the crime at the corner's office.

He testified that he went to the house of "Mrs. Fisher," which was one of the names Beulah Binford was known by, and told her of the crime. She said "I guess Henry Clay Beattie will marry me now." Objection was made to this and the answer was thrown out.

Asked when he saw Beattie again, Paul said: "On Thursday night at his house. I told him things looked mighty black. He said: 'I wish to God I hadn't done it. I wouldn't have done it for a million dollars. I'd like to know how those detectives found out it was number six shot in that gun.'"

"Then he continued, 'I want you to stick by me now.' I told him I would tell everything I knew as I owed it to my wife, family and self to do so."

Court adjourned at 5:30. Paul Beattie will go on the stand again tomorrow.

FATAL DOMESTIC TROUBLES.

Bakersfield, Cal., Aug. 28.—The wife of Mike Filipovitch, superintendent of construction on the Los Angeles aqueduct, committed suicide today by shooting. Domestic troubles caused her act.

PRESIDENT TAFT WILL BE AGGRESSIVE

WAR ON DEMOCRATS AND INSURGENTS

Chief Issue of 1912 Campaign, the Tariff

Beverly, Aug. 28.—So far as President Taft himself is concerned the tariff will be the main issue in the 1912 campaign. While the president will speak on many subjects during his western trip, it is certain that new tariff revision will receive most of his attention.

Following his speech to the Essex County Republican club at Hamilton on Saturday, the president began today to prepare other speeches on the tariff. He obtained copies of his veto messages on the wool, free list, and cotton bills and at once set to work upon addresses he expects to deliver later, backing up these vetoes.

Mr. Taft said he realizes that he must not merely defend himself for having rejected these bills, but that he must attack the democrats and progressive republicans who put them through congress. The attack upon the democrats, the president will make almost anywhere. It is understood that the fight against the progressive republicans will be confined to their own territory. The president is to carry the war in the west into the enemy's camp.

The nature of his attack is pretty clearly defined already. It will be in substance that the progressives who voted for the tariff board should have been willing to wait for its report; that the revision bills the democrats and progressives drew in the special session were "ill considered and badly drawn," and that the great industries of the country should not be put in jeopardy by such legislation, when revision, if recommended by a tariff board, might be expected anyway a few months later.

It is probable that the president will promise tariff revision so far as he can bring it about at the next session of congress. It is quite probable that the progressives will be under the fire of the president also on the subject of reciprocity with Canada. The president has received word from western congressmen, who know that reciprocity is not popular in some states west of the Mississippi.

TOGO LEAVES FEELING GOOD

Last Luncheon in His Honor at Seattle

HIS APPRECIATIVE WORDS

The Admiral Conveys His Thanks Again to American Government and People for the Honor Done Him.

Seattle, August 27.—The final function on American soil in honor of Admiral Count Hoshichiro Togo, occurred tonight when a hundred business men sat with him at a banquet given in his honor by the chamber of commerce, and the commercial clubs of this city.

Togo took occasion to reiterate his appreciation of the courtesies extended and express anew his gratitude at the good will shown him as a representative of Japan by the American people.

In addition to the Americans at the table, there were many Japanese, among them Commander Hiraoka, naval attaché of the Japanese embassy at Washington, Consul General Kakamura, at Ottawa; Consul Yada, at Vancouver and representatives of the Japanese association of California and Oregon.

Mayor George W. Dilling presided and toasts were responded to by Rear Admiral W. H. H. Sutherland, U. S. N., commander of the second division of the Pacific fleet; Judge Thomas Burke and Consul Takahashi.

Togo spoke in Japanese and his words were translated by Commander Taniguchi, his aide. He said: "On the eve of my departure from your hospitable shores I am happy to take advantage of this occasion once more. Nothing could be more cordial than the reception which your government as well as all classes of people have been so good as to accord me everywhere. I have visited as a guest of the nation during my stay in your great republic. Especially have I been deeply impressed and greatly gratified by the great honor which President Taft was pleased to confer upon me in your capital city, Washington. Although I have already bidden farewell officially to your government, your hospitable citizens of Seattle have been so good, so kind, as not to allow me to pass through the city as a private person, that I feel I am still the guest of your people today. Moreover, I have learned that your government will be good enough to do me great honor once again, in giving me an escort of a squadron, under Admiral Sutherland, upon my departure from this port tomorrow morning."

"For all these honors, hospitality and friendship, I fall to find words which may give adequate expression to my feelings of profound gratitude. I can only say however, that it is my pleasant duty to carry home with me these evidences of the great good will shown my country by your government and people, and I assure you that they doubtless will be highly appreciated, not only by my government, but by the whole Japanese nation."

Judge Thomas Burke, who was twice decorated by the Emperor of Japan, made the principal address of the evening. He extolled the virtues of Japanese statesmen, and praised Togo for his words in favor of international peace.

Togo will sail for Japan on the Steamer Tamba Maru tomorrow morning. A big waterfront demonstration has been planned in his honor, and the armored cruisers West Virginia and Colorado will escort him to sea and fire a parting salute when they reach the international line.

TAFT TO TOGO.

Beverly, Aug. 28.—President Taft today sent the following telegram to Togo at Seattle: "Accept my best wishes for a pleasant voyage. The government and people of the United States have had much pleasure in welcoming you to this country and regret that your visit with us could not have been prolonged."

"ONE ROUND" OUTCLASSED.

Philadelphia, Aug. 28.—Grover Haynes received a decision over "One Round" Hogan tonight in six rounds. The latter was outclassed.

Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry, Bought,

Sold and exchanged. Highest cash price paid for Old Gold, Silver and precious stones.

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